

is transacted that pedestrians can safely pass on the sidewalks. We hope, therefore, that the Mayor will extend his order to all streets which are crowded public thoroughfares. Let the Mayor expand his ukase a good deal and the public will be thankful.

#### Tweed or O'Brien for Our Next Governor?—That's the Question.

In these stirring times of revolution we don't know what may happen from day to day, and so we ought to be prepared for anything in the changes and movements of dynasties, States and political parties. The tremendous events which for the last six months have been shaking the political and religious systems of old Europe to their very foundations have here so far diverted the public mind from our own political affairs that very few of our readers are aware how far we ourselves are "in the midst of a revolution." Take the single State of New York, however, and look at the political "slates" and plans which on both sides have been knocked on the head since our November election, and the intelligent reader will begin to comprehend the revolutionary drift of events here and all around us.

Before our November election it was thought at Washington that General Woodford might be chosen our Governor. Had he been his election would have added such a lofty feather to the cap of General Grant as to silence the mutineers in the republican camp—Sumner, Schurz, Fenton and all the rest—while spiking at once the big gun of Tammany for the next Presidency. But with Hoffman's triumphant re-election Sumner becomes dominating in his audacity against Grant, Schurz becomes vainglorious over his Missouri bolt, Fenton is dictatorial in regard to Murphy and our Custom House, and Greeley is so far emboldened as to express his doubts of Grant's availability for another term. Tammany, on the other hand, is so far exalted that her unwise provincial organs and camp followers forthwith proclaim Hoffman the coming man—our next President, certain and sure. But an outcry from "the fierce democrats" of the West against the assumptions of Tammany and the presumptions of "Big Six" soon put a stop to this Hoffman music. Tammany, however, has a sageman, a shrewd and sagacious "big Indian," equal to the emergency, and Mayor Hall is the man. He sees how the cat is jumping, and he meets the case at once by authority from the Wigwam in the withdrawal of Hoffman from the course and in recognizing the claims of the great West. This imperial concession molifies at once the Western democracy, and "the Pendleton escort" are ready to forgive and forget the shabby trick by which Seymour cut out their champion in the Tammany Convention of 1868.

But the withdrawal of Hoffman from the Presidential track results in a new democratic slate for New York. Hoffman, they say, is reserved for the United States Senate in place of Conkling, when his present term expires. This will be a nice position in which to keep Hoffman before the people for 1876. Very good. Who, then, is to take the place of Hoffman next time for Governor? They say, again, that "Big Six" has booked Mr. Tweed for this vacancy, with the idea that Tammany will carry him through so triumphantly that, if either Pendleton or Hendricks or any other democrat in 1872 is elected President, Tweed will be promoted to the United States Treasury. This arrangement looks plausible and promising, but what is the special claim of Tweed to the office of Governor? The recent donation of "Big Six" of fifty thousand dollars for the benefit of the poor of the Seventh ward of New York. Is that all? No, that is not all. Mr. Tweed has the additional claim of a chairman who has become a millionaire in running the Tammany machine. Is not such a man as Governor the man to enrich the State, the man to pay off the State debt of thirty-five millions and to leave a surplus at the end of two years in the Treasury? Perhaps; and yet against Tweed our man is O'Brien, ex-Sheriff O'Brien, the young and benevolent Jimmy O'Brien.

Wherefore? Because, if Tweed has just given to the poor of his ward fifty thousand dollars, O'Brien has been giving for three or four years past to the poor of his ward twenty thousand dollars or more every winter in the substantial cash article of coal, good anthracite coal. And he has made no fuss about it, for it is only since this fifty thousand flare-up of Tweed that O'Brien's charities have been found out. O'Brien, too, has a more popular sound than Tweed. The name of O'Brien recalls the patriots and patriotism of old Ireland, while the name of Tweed just as naturally leads us to "tweedledum" and "tweedledee." Furthermore, O'Brien is young, fresh, active and vigorous; while Tweed, they say, is getting heavy, lazy and slow. From all that we can learn, too, O'Brien is far ahead of Tweed in statesmanship, and in the same position would beat him as a political manager out of sight. As an off-hand speaker O'Brien is said to be brilliant, racy and sparkling—it runs in the breed—while Tweed is no orator at all. There is a mine of good materials in O'Brien still to be developed, while Tweed's intellectual placer has been worked down to the hard pan. And yet, again, if Tweed has the cool calculation of the Yankee, O'Brien has the warm enthusiasm of an Irishman. If the one goes in "on the make," the other goes in for the cause, make or break. If Tweed excels in money O'Brien excels in muscle, and the Fenians are behind him. Lastly, as the champion of "the Young Democracy," let O'Brien be taken up for our next Governor by Tammany, and she will gain at once fifty thousand bona fide voters, to say nothing of repeaters, which will be better than a million of dollars from Tweed to the poor of the Seventh ward. Such are some of our reasons in favor of O'Brien against Tweed as our next democratic candidate for Governor, and we think they will do.

THE CASE OF THE PAYMASTER'S CLERK, BOGART, who is charged with embezzling United States funds to the amount of thirty thousand dollars two years ago, was before the United States Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. The evidence discloses another victim of that comparatively new rock ahead for the young men of our city—Wall street—which has become more destructive than the old, old syrens, wine and women.

#### Germany and Holland.

Now that Count Bismarck has so far completed his work and made Germany a unit the question is being discussed in Holland and all over Germany whether the time has not come when the Dutch and the sons of Fatherland should shake hands and allow the German race to reveal itself in its true proportions. The new empire needs the German Ocean. It needs ships and colonies. The Dutch have ships and colonies too. But the fleet and the colonies of Holland want life. The Dutch colonies on the coast of Africa and in the Eastern seas have sunk to a condition which makes the European almost contemptible in the eyes of the African, the Mongol and the Malay. The new German empire will never be complete until it includes Holland and all its dependencies. It will not be wonderful if out of this Luxembourg difficulty the union of Holland with Germany should grow. The gain to Holland and to Germany would be mutual. The Dutch might seem to lose, but their gain would be greater than their loss. We express sentiments which are shared by thousands upon thousands both on this Continent and in Europe. As a few months will show, we are not yet done with German annexation.

#### The Ball Season.

To-night the winter festivities of 1871 will be splendidly inaugurated by the ball of the American Club. The Academy of Music will be connected with Irving Hall by an arched passageway, laid with Brussels carpets and covered with silk bunting, and the balls of both buildings will be ablaze with the splendor of flowers and gaslight and beautiful women. Music will resound and hundreds of graceful couples will trip the light fantastic toe in a style highly creditable to the Ferreros and De Garmos of the period. In both of the two buildings banqueting tables will be spread, with a supper by Ashman, that would have equally surprised and delighted the magnificent and luxurious Lucullus himself. On January 10 the first annual and social reunion of the "Veterans of the National Guard" will be held in the Armory of the Seventh regiment. On January 10 the Academy of Music will again be thrown open and richly decorated for a charity ball in aid of the State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane; on January 17 the ball of the Knights of St. Patrick; on January 23 the fourteenth annual ball of the Young Men's Association in aid of the New York Catholic Orphan Asylum, and on January 30 the Firemen's ball, or the forty-second annual ball in aid of the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the late New York Fire Department, will also be given at the Academy of Music. This spacious building, now that Italian opera seems to have been perpetually banished from its walls, can be devoted to more appropriate than to balls, which, uniting innocent mirth to the high purposes of benevolence, will multiply the claims of New York to its honorable title of the City of Charities. The balls which we have enumerated are but a few of those which promise to enliven the season.

#### The Price of Coal.

We print a communication to-day relative to the coal question, which will certainly prove interesting to all consumers of that article. It states that the Pennsylvania Coal Company will supply one ton of coal at a time, to any one address, for six dollars and a half a ton, while other dealers are charging from seven and a half to nine dollars a ton. The communication is intended to answer the statement of another correspondent, a manufacturer, who complained through our columns a few days ago that this company violated its contract with him by refusing to deliver the amount of coal at a fixed price contracted for, and offering only to furnish one ton a day, while the business of the manufacturer demanded the supply of twenty-five tons a week. Now, while it is well for the poor to know that they can purchase coal at this cheap rate, the fact does not reach the question as to whether the company is not bound to fulfill its contracts with customers, made in good faith. It will not do to make an arbitrary rule that not more than one ton of coal a day shall be delivered to one person while there are outstanding contracts to be fulfilled. Meantime we are very glad to know that poor people can obtain the article from any company that professes to sell at moderate prices and not to exact "monopolists' rates."

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS of members of the House decided to oppose the St. Domingo resolution at every step. The democratic idea of manifest destiny has changed greatly since the days of Texan annexation and the Mexican war. Then it was take everything that has the "nigger" in it—now it is take nothing that can possibly scare up a new negro voter.

#### Personal Intelligence.

General Burnside returned last evening to his apartments at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Judge J. G. Abbot, of Boston, is sojourning for a few days at the Brevoort House. Messrs. S. Schen, D. B. McNeil and F. L. Lathin, who compose the Board of State Prison Inspectors, arrived last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel. Senator Fenton left the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening for Washington. During his stay he was constantly besieged by visitors, among whom were Collector Murphy and Mr. Moses M. Grinnell. Mr. A. H. Lathin, ex-member of Congress, of Herkimer, is staying at the Metropolitan Hotel. Judge T. W. Bartley, of Washington, occupies apartments at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. J. V. L. Pruyn, ex-member of Congress, of Albany, is sojourning at the Brevoort House. General R. F. Butler left the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening for Washington. Commander Thomas T. Caswell, of the United States Navy, is stationed at the Metropolitan Hotel. Judge N. B. Judd, member of Congress from Illinois, is stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. J. D. Peabody, from Ohio, brother of the great philanthropist, George Peabody, has apartments at the Brevoort House. Mr. Duncan McDonald, of Montreal, formerly partner of Sir Morton Peto, came to the city yesterday and put up at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. Ben Holladay, the owner of several steamship lines, is among the latest departures from the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. Thomas Dickson, member of Congress, of Scranton, Pa., arrived yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General E. A. Merritt, of Potsdam, N. Y., has taken quarters at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Roswell Hart, ex-member of Congress, of Rochester, has also arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. H. G. Ogden, the United States Coast Surveyor; Mr. E. A. Rollins, ex-Commissioner of the Internal Revenue, and Mr. D. H. Mahan, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

## FRANCE.

### A Severe Battle and French Victory.

#### MANTEUFFEL BEATEN BY FAIDHERBE.

### The Prussians Driven from All Their Positions.

#### INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

### The People Insist on Another Sortie.

#### TROCHU ACCUSED OF FEEBLENESS

### Herald Special Report of the Situation in the City.

### Progress of the French Towards the Rhine.

### Reported Severe Engagement Near Belfort.

### Successes of Chanzy's Flying Columns.

#### MANTEUFFEL THRASHED.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
French Victory Near Arras—Manteuffel Whipped—Particulars of the Struggle.

LONDON, Jan. 4, 1871.  
A telegram from Bordeaux, dated to-day, gives the following important news as official:—

A VICTORY FOR FAIDHERBE.  
General Faidherbe sends the following despatch to the Minister of War under date of January 3:—

We have fought a battle near Bapaume which lasted from eight in the morning to six in the evening of Monday. We have driven the Prussians from all their positions and the villages occupied by them. The enemy's losses are enormous. Ours are serious.

RUMOR OF THE FIGHT FROM LILLE.  
A despatch from Lille reports that vague rumors are current there of a battle on Monday, the 24th instant, between the towns of Berncourt and Bapaume, in which there were heavy losses on both sides. The Prussians are said to have been defeated along their whole line.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE BATTLE.  
More reliable information has been received as to the movements of the French Army of the North under command of General Faidherbe. It appears to have occupied the towns of Achet and Berncourt after a trilling resistance from the Germans. The towns of Evillers and Bapaume were also carried by the French after hard fighting. The losses were heavy on both sides.

#### THE BESIEGED CAPITAL.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
Interview with M. Ducoux—The Situation in Paris—Confidence and Revolution—Provision and Wine Supply—Diversions of the People—Military Matters.

LONDON, Jan. 4, 1871.  
I have received the following despatch from the New York Herald correspondent at Bordeaux, dated January 7. Your correspondent writes:—

AN INTERVIEW WITH DR. DUCOUX.  
I have just obtained an interview with Dr. Ducoux, the well known physician and politician, who arrived here yesterday morning from Paris. He left the city on the morning of the 23rd ult., accompanied by a sailor. M. Ducoux was Prefect of the Paris police under the republic of 1848, and was also a member of the Legislative Assembly, and for protesting in advance against the *comp d'etat* was arrested on the 23rd of December, 1851. He is now in confidential relations with the provisional government.

PARIS CONFIDENT AND RESOLUTE.  
M. Ducoux gives the following account of the situation in Paris:—He says that the former reports are true of the excellent bearing of the population. No signs of weakness are visible in any quarter. In all parts of the city the people are alike enthusiastic and determined not to yield to the invader. They are content to suffer some privations, and will hold out to the last.

THE WINE SUPPLY.  
As regards provisions they are plentiful. There is a great deal of wine in the city, although *vin ordinaire* is beginning to grow scarce, and the wine merchants are getting out of stock. Recourse must now be had to the better grades of wine. The general stock is expected to last at least four or five months, but on account of the prospect of scarcity the price is advancing.

PROVISIONS.  
As regards the supply of bread, M. Ducoux states that the supply of flour was exhausted a fortnight ago. Nevertheless there is a vast quantity of wheat on hand, which is being ground by a number of mills improvised for the work. There is no appearance of scarcity. At present the belief is general that of bread alone there is enough to last three months longer. Salt, unfortunately, is very scarce and is greatly needed. Except horseflesh, no fresh meat is to be had.

THE PARISIAN MENU.  
"Of course," said Ducoux, "you may form some idea of what our menu consists. We do not disdain dogs and rats. However, not a murmur is to be heard. All are contented to suffer for the good of France. Under the circumstances the people are even happy. There is some novelty, pleasing to the masses, even in the privations they are compelled to undergo."

DIVERSIONS.  
Continuing, he referred to the fact that booties are always erected at this season of the year, and they appear the novelties as usual. The people promenade on the Champs Elyses as before the siege, and although the hacks to be seen are few in number, the omnibuses are running as usual. Outward signs of distress are very limited. In short, things progress favorably, so far as the welfare of the population is concerned.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.  
Referring to the military situation M. Ducoux stated that it is favorable. Thirty-seven new bat-

talions of National Guards have been created. There is no shrinking from duty anywhere. All are prepared to fight and to sacrifice their lives if necessary. Even the women can hardly be restrained from following the regiments to the battlefield.

#### THE FIGHTING.

Since the 21st of December there has been more or less fighting before Paris. The artillery is efficiently handled and the bravery of the men is exceptional. M. Ducoux was perfectly willing to admit that there were weak points to Paris, and disclaimed the idea of the impossibility of a bombardment. At the same time he was full of confidence that the French are well prepared for the Germans and that their artillery will prove superior to that of their enemy.

#### SPIRITS OF THE SOLDIERS.

The exceptionally cold weather seriously interfered with military operations last week. The soldiers are insufficiently clothed; the guards lack overcoats. Nevertheless the men fight with a will. After the engagement of the 28th of December the troops assembled in a concert in the open air near Borty. Ten centimes were charged for admission, and the receipts amounted to 814 francs. Several similar incidents have occurred and are accepted as indicating the spirits of the soldiers.

Effect of the German Fire on the Forts—The Parisians Demand Another Sortie—Trochu Denounced—Suffering in Paris.  
LONDON, Jan. 4, 1871.

A telegram from Versailles, dated January 3, states that the bombardment of the forts on the east side of Paris continues with such effect that only Fort Nogent now repels to the German fire.

PARIS EXCITED—ANOTHER SORTIE DEMANDED.

A telegram from Bordeaux states that Paris advises show intense excitement among the population, who demand that a grand sortie be made. A number of the Mayors of the city had called upon General Trochu, and insisted that he give way to this desire of the people.

TROCHU ACCUSED OF FEEBLENESS.  
Some of the Paris journals accuse Trochu of feebleness, and a number of the newspapers at Bordeaux in noting this expression of opinion seem to coincide with it.

#### SUFFERINGS IN PARIS.

Letters from Paris state that the citizens suffer greatly from lack of fuel and food. The severity of the latter want is, however, mitigated by the stores officially distributed by order of the government.

#### THE ADVANCE TO THE RHINE.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Captures at Metz—Fighting on the Swiss Frontier—A Battle Near Belfort.

LONDON, Jan. 4, 1871.  
By the surrender of Metz, 2,000 prisoners, 108 guns and a quantity of stores fell into the hands of the Germans.

FIGHTING ON THE SWISS FRONTIER.  
A telegram from Basle reports fighting on Sunday (1st instant) on the Swiss frontier, in consequence of which 23 French troops retreated into Switzerland, where they were disarmed by the federal soldiers.

#### A BATTLE NEAR BELFORT.

A severe engagement is reported to have occurred on Monday, the 24th inst., at Delie, in the department of Haut-Rhin, eleven miles from Belfort, but no particulars are to hand.

[Delie is a town of 1,200 inhabitants, in the arrondissement of Belfort, and is situated within three miles of the Swiss frontier. It is probable that the engagement reported was the continuation of the battle referred to in the telegram from Basle.]

#### MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A New General for Havre—Hurrying Up the French Armies—Continued Successes of Chanzy—Rouen Evacuated.

BORDEAUX, Jan. 4, 1871.  
A new general has been sent to command the French forces at Havre.

HURRYING UP THE FRENCH.  
It is understood that orders have been sent to the generals in the field to hasten the movement upon Paris.

#### CHANZY'S SUCCESSSES.

General Chanzy commences to meet with successes over the enemy with his flying columns. The Algerian cavalry routed a body of Prussians yesterday.

#### ROUEN EVACUATED.

The evacuation of Rouen by the Germans is considered certain, as Manteuffel is forced to concentrate his forces in the North by the forward movement of General Faidherbe along the valley of the Toire. [Possibly Oise.]

French Prisoners in Austria—A Loyal German Toast—Unpatriotic Germans Punished.

LONDON, Jan. 4, 1871.

It is announced that Austria will arrest and detain all French prisoners who escape into her territory during the war.

#### A LOYAL GERMAN TOAST.

At the New Year's banquet at Versailles the King gave a toast to "The German Princes," to which the Duke of Baden responded in a speech, rejoicing at the restoration of the old German empire, and concluding with a toast to "William the Victorious."

#### UNPATRIOTIC GERMANS PUNISHED.

Certain bankers of Berlin have been sentenced to lengthy terms of imprisonment for participating in the subscriptions to the recent French loan.

#### THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Austrian Cabinet Approval of the National Consolidation North—Baron Beust on Unity and Friendship.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 4, 1871.  
I have received the following special telegraphic report for the HERALD from Berlin, under date of the 31st inst.:—

Baron Beust's despatch of the 28th of December, on the subject of the Austrian policy towards the North German empire, has met with a hearty reception in the Prussian capital.

The Austrian State paper is regarded as being essentially national, as the new German empire is completely recognized without any conditions or ministerial reservations. Baron Beust, speaking for the Emperor of Austria, expresses the hope, in conclusion, that "the amicable relations which now exist between the two empires shall be maintained and become profitable of great good both to Prussia and Austria and the neighboring States of Germany."

## THE KING OF SPAIN.

### His Majesty's Arrival in Madrid.

### A Quiet Entry—Loyal and Enthusiastic Reception—Sworn in as Monarch—Presents Himself to His Subjects—Cabinet Speculation.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 4, 1871.

The Herald correspondent in Madrid forwards a special telegram, under date of the 2d inst., reporting the entry and reception of his Majesty Amadeus in the Spanish capital, the contents of which I transmit to New York by cable, thus:—

The Herald writer says the King of the Spaniards, Amadeus, arrived at Arranguez, from Florence and Cartagena, in his journey to Madrid, at the hour of eight o'clock last evening.

#### A MODERATE ADVANCE.

The King, with the members of his suite, refreshed himself and slept at the ancient city of Arranguez during the night.

All attempts at popular demonstrations in his honor were abandoned along the line of route at the request of the new monarch.

#### IN THE CAPITAL.

The King entered the city of Madrid at half-past one o'clock in the afternoon of the following day, having been delayed for some time on the road by a heavy fall of snow.

#### TAKES THE OATH.

King Amadeus appeared on horseback soon after he had reached the city. At a little after two o'clock he rode down to the legislative hall of Cortes.

He was accompanied and attended by the Italian General Canclini.

The Deputies in the Cortes received the King with cheers on his entry.

He advanced towards the President's seat, and there standing took the oath of fidelity to the constitution of Spain, in the presence of the Chamber and the officials of State.

Almost immediately afterwards King Amadeus presented himself to the people at the porch of the building and enjoyed a very enthusiastic reception.

He then mounted his charger and rode through the city to the Palace attended by a small guard of soldiers.

There was a very large crowd of people in the streets to witness the cavalcade. There was not quite so much enthusiasm evinced by them; indeed, for Spaniards they were serious.

#### ROYAL HONORS.

A few decorations have been already accorded to eminent public men, and a royal reception will be given at the palace to-night.

#### HIS FIRST CABINET.

It is thought very probable just now that the first regularly commissioned Cabinet of the King will be made up of—

Serrano, President of the Council, without portfolio.

De Rodas, Secretary of War.

Olozaga, Secretary of State for Home and Foreign Affairs.

Admiral Topete, Secretary of the Navy.

#### POLITICS.

The political party, known as the union liberals, is in the ascendant to-day, both at court and in the clubs.

The King is taking measures for the complete formation of his Cabinet. He is engaged in consultation with some of the most prominent statesmen and most noted Parliamentary leaders on this all-important subject, Señors Rosas Zorilla, Rivero and Olozaga being of the number who have had protracted audiences at court.

The King insists that the platform of the Ministry shall be strictly and amply constitutional.

#### PRINCE'S FUNERAL.

### The Remains of the Dead General Lying in State.

### Sixty Thousand Persons Witness the Procession—An Imposing Cortege—Ministerial Honor to the Remains—The Carriage in Which He Was Shot—The Coffin Guarded by Veterans.

#### TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Jan. 4, 1871.

I received special telegrams for the HERALD from Madrid at an early hour to-day, the correspondent describing General Prim's funeral, the street scene and ceremonial. I forward the report by cable telegram to New York.

#### THE STATE FUNERAL.

The special despatch is dated in Madrid on the 31st inst., and reads as follows:—General Prim's body was removed from the chamber of death, at the residence of the late Minister, to-day, and borne to the Church Atocha.

The state funeral was a most imposing and really grand affair. It was conducted without the occurrence of public excitement, and no disturbance took place either before or after the close of the ceremonial.

I have heard it calculated, and I consider the count as being very accurate, that there were sixty thousand persons out in the streets during the passage of the cortege. The windows along the route were crowded, and the house roofs also accommodated thousands of sight-seers.

#### MOURNING, UNIVERSAL AND SINCERE.

The most profound and really sincere respect was paid to the remains of the soldier statesman.

The late Regent of Spain, the Cabinet Ministers, the members of the diplomatic body representing foreign governments, the Parliamentary Deputies in the Cortes, with the officers of the army and navy, chief judges, magistrates, municipal officers and employees of the various civil departments, were all present in the places assigned them by programme. They all marched on foot.

#### A SAD AND WRETCHED MEMORIAL.

The private carriage of the deceased General, in which he sat riding when the act of assassination was perpetrated, was in the line of cortege after the horse, the horses covered with mourning trappings. This vehicle attracted a vast amount of mournful attention. Its panels and sides were riddled with bullets or leaden slugs, and the glass shattered on both sides.

#### AT THE CHURCH.

When the funeral arrived at the Church Atocha the remains were received by the clergy. The coffin was borne up the main aisle and deposited on a catafalque. The remains will be laid in state in

the church until Tuesday, to be taken by soldiers of the Veteran Guards, to Spain, to Valencia.

#### THE WIDOW.

Marshal Prim's widow, Señora the Duchess, attended the funeral, and remained in the church near the coffin, after the ceremony.

#### The King Visits Prim's Widow.

MADRID, Jan. 4, 1871.  
His Majesty Amadeus, King of the Spaniards, enjoyed a most enthusiastic reception on the part of the citizens when he made his entrance on Monday, and also again during yesterday.

His first act is a vastly calculated to increase his popularity. Immediately after his arrival the King proceeded to pay a visit of condolence to the widow of Marshal Prim. The interview was of a very affecting character. The King expressed his profound sympathy for the lady in her bereavement, speaking in the most feeling language.

## AUSTRIA.

### Prussian Diplomacy Against Austrian Territorial Concentration.

LONDON, Jan. 4, 1871.

Austria remains nervous and agitated with respect to the diplomatic eventualities which may occur subsequent to the close of the Franco-Prussian war. The Emperor's government is not satisfied as to the efficacy of the existing treaties which are said to guarantee the security of the navigation of the lower Danube. The Ministry demands a renewal of the pledges of the great Powers to that effect.

The Prussian government has, however, declined to either accede to or second the request.

#### Prepared for a Congress.

LONDON, Jan. 4, 1871.  
The government of his Apostolic Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria will accredit Count Sotomayor as an extra plenipotentiary